NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1885.

RUSSIA REFUSES TO YIELD.

APPROVING KOMAROFF'S ACTION.

THE RUSSIAN GENERAL TO BE MADE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN TURKESTAN.

LONDON, April 13.—The Daily Telegraph pub-

lishes a dispatch from Berlin which states that Russia refuses to yield an inch of the ter-ritory she has occupied on the Afghan frontier, and that the Czar intends to express his approval of General Komaroff's action by appointmg him commander-in-chief in Turkestan.

Berlin, April 12 .- It is reported that a council of war has been held at St. Petersburg, at which the Czar presided, and that the Czar has appointed General Komaroff Commander-in-Chief at Turkestan and has issued orders to push 50,000 troops forward to the Afghan border.

LONDON, April 13 .- Up to an early hour this morning the Government had received no further

dispatches from St. Petersburg. VARNA, T April 12 .- The Turkish Ministry is divided in regard to the question of an alliance with England or Russia. Meetings of the Ministers are held frequently. It is stated that the Russian Government has offered to surrender Kars and to allow Turkey to occupy the Balkans in return for the closing of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus against English men-of-war. The Sultan favors the adoption of a neutral policy.

RUSSIANS MOVING TOWARD PENJDEH. THE TROOPS ADVANCING ON THE LINE OF THE

MURGHAB RIVER. LONDON, April 13 .- Advices from Tirpul state that news has been received there that the Rustians are advancing along the line of the Marghab River, in the direction of Penjdeh.
TEHERAN, April 12.—The Russian Legation is
strenuously interceding for the release of Ayoub
Khan, ex-Ameer of Afghanistan.

A STORY OF HOW THE TROUBLE BEGAN. RUSSIAN OFFICERS, ACTING AS AN ESCORT TO THE BRITISH, DISGUISED AS PRIVATES. ST. PETERSBURG, April 12.—A rumor is current

that the conflict between the Russians and Afghans arose in the following way: Some of the English officers stationed at the Afghan outposts invited some Russian officers on the other side to accept the myttation, but they an invitation to the English officers. The latter accepted and stayed in the Russian camp until late at night and then asked for an escort. General Komaroff disguised some of his officers as privates to accompany the escort with the object of obtaining news of the Afghan forces. When the one of the Russians was observed taking s in his pocketbook. The Afghans d to take away the book, a strug-ensued and shot was fired, from which side is not known. The Russians hurried back to their camp and the Russian troops were called to arms and advanced against the Afghans next morning.

KOMAROFF'S REASONS FOR HIS ATTACK. THE AFGHAN COMMANDER WOULD NOT RETIRE AND HE WAS FORCED TO FIGHT.

St. Petersburg, April 12.-The Official Messenge publishes the following telegram from General Komaroff, dated April 1.

"On March 25 our detachment approached Dash kepri. When near the bridge we saw an intrenchment occupied by Afghans. In order to avoid a conflict I stationed my troops five versts (a little over three miles) from the Afghan position. Negotiations with Captain Yate (a member of Sir Peter Lums-den's force) began on March 26. When the Afghans became convinced that we had no intention of attacking them they daily drew nearer to our camp. On March 27 they dispatched ninst a company of ours covering reconnoitering party three companies with a gun and some cavalry. Next day, their audacity and arrogance increasing, they occupied a high and commanding position on the left flank of our camp, made intrenchments, and placed a cavalry post in the rear of our line and a picket within thot of our fort. On March 29 I sent the Afghan commander an energetic summons to evacuate the left bank of the Kushk and the left bank of the Murghab as far as the mouth of the Kushk. He replied that acting on the advice of the English he would not retire beyond the Kushk. I letter couched in amicable terms. On March 30, in order to support my demand, I marched with my detachment against the Afghan position, still expecting a pacific issue; but fire from the Afghan artillery and an attack of their calvary compelled me to accept a

The St. Petersburg Journal says that the foregoing statement leaves no question of Russian aggression; that, moreover, Sir Peter Lumsden's second dispatch to the British Government justified General Komaroff's action, and that even Mr. Gladstone has shown a praiseworthy anxiety to atone for the ungracious words about Russia which first escaped him.

It is reported that Lieutenant-General N. Obrontcheff, Chief of the General Staff of the Imperial Army, is about to proceed to Merv to assume command of all the military operations in Turkestan and Afghanistan. General Obrontcheff is known as the conqueror of Moukhtar Pacha, whom he defeated at Aladja-Dagh, after a pitched battle lasting two days, in October, 1877.

The Imperial arsenals at Kronstadt and elswhere are being worked to their utmost capacity, preparing field and siege artillery, small arms and ammu Dition for immediate service.

LONDON, April 12.-General Komaroff has made a detailed statement, tending to show that the Afghans provoked the recent battle. The effect of this statement, however, has been weakened by reports received by way of the Austrian telegraph stations on the Russian frontier. Penjdeh was oc cupied by Colonel Alikhanoff on April 2. Russia explains that General Komaroff was obliged to occupy Penjdeh in order to stop the pillaging of the district by Turcomans, and that the Afghans had threatened to resume offensive operations.

The Russian Minister of War has sent a congratulatory message to General Komaroff and has directed him to thank the troops, in the name of the Czar, and to announce to them that all who took part in the battle will be rewarded according

to their rank. The Ameer upon leaving Rawal-Pindi expressed himself as certain that the whole of Afghanistan would welcome the assistance of British and

Indian troops to repel Russia. Several batteries of artillery have been ordered to embark at once for India.

Selling was resumed yesterday afternoon by operators for a fall, and a panic, which was imm

ent, was only checked by continued purchases for Berlin account. The German Bourses rely on the truth of the reports that Emperor William is assiduous in urging the Czar to oppose the war party in Russia, and also that Prince Bismarck, if a point is reached where the diplomatic relations of England and Russia are broken, will offer the mediation of Germany.

London, April 13.—The Daily News in an edi-

torial this morning says it is not likely that the Government will make any statement of its policy in Parliament to-night, but that it will simply announce the details of the dispatching of the reserves. Continuing, The News says that if General Komaroff's statement be correct it of course shifts the blame upon the Afghans; but that it is diffi-Afghans; but that it is diffitult to reconcile the statement with the fact that neither Sir Peter Lumsden nor Captain Yate, who must know the facts, mention the

bircumstances as reported by General Komaroff. The Standard, in an editorial, says that General Komaroff's statement is an

elaborate effort to justify his but that not a syllable he received orders from St. Petersnot to advance. Everything tends to indicate that he did not receive such orders. We anxiously await Captain Yate's version of General Komaroff's innocent reconnoitering party. It is easy to disengage the facts from the mass of euphemistic insincerity. The Kussians lunquestionably advanced first, forcing the Afghans to take a better de-

The Tirpul telegram shows the value of the Russian assurances. There is no ircason why the Russians should not soon be under the walls of Herat. One noticeable point of General Komaron's statement is that the ringlish encouraged the Herat. One noticeable point of General Kemarof's statement is that the ringlish cheouraged the Afghans. It is against us that the Russian advance along the Murghab River is now directed.

Moscow, April 12.—The Viciomosti says that

Russia would have greater justification in demanding that England explain her occupation of Quelpaert than England has in asking Russia to ex-

ing that England explain her occupation of Quelpaert than England has in asking Russia to explain the attack upon the Afghans by General Komaroff. The former matter is of great importance to Russia, and it is hardly expected to be unattended by serious consequences to Russia.

The Fiedomosti states that it is convinced that Mr. Gladstone will always maintain peace with Russia. Baussels, April 12.—Le Nord, the most rabid pro-Russian newspaper in Belgium, now predicts war. Le Nord is regarded as a semi-official organ of the Russian Government, and this article is believed to have been inspired. The paper has hitherto expressed sanguine hopes of peace, but it now says that war is impending. It says that the open threats and insults to Russia contained in the toasts of Ameer Abdurrahman and Lord Dufferin were equivalent to a declaration of war, even while England was appealing for conciliation.

RAWUL-PINDI, April 12.—Before his departing to day the Ameer was invested with the Grand Cross of the Star of India. Addressing the officers present at the ceremony, he expressed a confident hope of continued friendshin between Afghanistan and India.

There was not a single hitch in the whole course of the negotiations between the Ameer and the Viceroy. The Ameer has great belief in the natural defensive strength of Afghanistan to ropel Russia. He believes that the Komaroff inedent will set the whole country against the Russians. The peaceful aspect of affairs at Kabul is convincing proof of the stability of the Ameer's rule.

REPORTED CHARTERING OF THE ALASKA.

The Guion steamshsp Alaska, now in this ort, is said to have been chartered by the Br.tish Gov-rnment for the purposes of a troop-ship. The Alaska brought in in tow of the steamer Lake Winnipeg, havbrought in in tow of the steamer Lake Winnipeg, hav-ing lost her rudder in the cyclone of January 28. A new rudder was shipped by the Alaska on Friday and she will sail for Liverpool on January 21. It was stated that the owners of the Lake Winnipeg were to get an injunction against the sailing of the Alaska pending the seitlement of their claim of \$150,000 salvage. This report was de-nied by the Guion Line people yesterday, who said that an agreement had been reached by the filing of bonds acainst the claim.

A TREATY OF PEACE WITH THE FORMER GOVERN-MENT AND SAN SALVADOR.

LA LIBERTAD, April 12, via Galveston.-A treaty of peace has been signed between the Governments of San Saivador and Honduras and the latter Republic has joined the alliance against Guatemala No arrangement has as yet been made with Guatemala, The armies of San Salvador and her allies are advancing on the city of Guatemaia from various points and are everywhere welcomed by the populace. Many of the

Washington, April 12 .- No information has been re regard to the treaties of alliance said to have been signed regard to the treaties of alliance said to have been signed between San Salvador and Honduras. Señor de Peralta, the Minister from Costa Rica, has, however, received a dispatch from the Costa Rican Minister at the City of Mexico, in which the natter says that the Central American trouble is settled. The dispatch gives no details, but Señor de Feralta assumes that the fact that Honduras has entered the already strong alliance between the States of Costa Rica, Nicaragus and Salvador, and the determined attitude of the Mexican Government against the Barrios project of compelling a union of the Central American States, has convinced the Guatemaian Government that it is the better policy to take no further steps toward forcing the States into a union.

INDUSTRIES IN THE DOMINION. SEAL FISHERY-THE STEAMER RANGER'S CATCH-

MINING. Halifax, April 12.-Advices from John's indicate that the scal fishery this year has been stable. The articles caused much comment. unusually successful. Many steamers returned to port marily lucky, but the risk to human life has been criminal. The steamer Ranger, with over 250 men on board, retomage ever taken into any port in the world. Thou-sands of people watched the entrance of the vessel into the harbor. She had a heavy list to port and was compelled to steam slowly, and had to creep home inch by inch. Fortunately, the sea was calm all the way. Her deck, covered to the top of the rails with 7,100 seals, was a novel sight never before seen in St. John's. The lazarette contained 750 and 250 were stowed under the bunks in which the men slept. Eight puncheons were filled with oil, and the rest was stowed in the hold. Two hundred and firty sharks were killed on the voyage, and being short of cont, sharks' livers were used as fuel for three days. Had this ship encountered the slightest rough weather she must have ioundered, and all on board would have been lost, as she carried no boats. Owing to the unprecedented low price of copper all mining operations at the Betts Cove district have been indefinitely suspended. About a thousand men were employed there, and as copper mining was the only industry great destitution must ensue. These indus were formerly owned by a Boston and New-York syndicate. The output of ore within a few years has been worth over \$6,000,000. opper mining was the only industry great destination uset ensue. These influes were formerly owned by a coston and New-York syndicate. The output of ore rithm a few years has been worth over \$6,000,000. It is understood that Halifax will be made the head-narters of the Dominion fleet which will after July 1 atrol the Camadian coast and seize all the American coasts in Seize all the American coasts in the control of the property of the control of the co

MATTERS RELATING TO THE SOUDAN. CAIRO, April 12.-General Lord Wolseley, accompanied by his personal staff and Lord Charles Beresfors, arrived at this city yesterday.

LONDON, April 12,-The Conservatives have resolved to oppose strongly the Egyptian loan of \$45,000,000, provided for in the international Egyptian Financial Convention, when the measure comes up fer action in Parlianent. They will endeavor to make their opposition ROME, April 12.—General Ricci has informed the Ital-

well and keep it."

SUAKIN, April 12.—The chiefs of the Amarar tribe are
prepared to submit to the British, provided the latter adrace to Tambouk. A portion of the British force will
idvance to Otao, which lies in the direction of Tambouk,

Omorrow.

Dongota, April 12.—The Mahdi has gone to El Obeid,
eaving the Emir to govern Khartoum. The rebellion eaving the Emir to govern Khartoum. The rebellion gainst the Mahdi is spreading. General Wolseley says he has no idea of abandoning its intention to recapture Khartoum in the autumn. his intention to recapture Khartoum in the autumn.

Nuba Pacha, the Prime Minister, has replied to M.
Barrere, the French Ambassador, in regard to the
seizure of the Bosphore Egyptien, that he intends to
maintain his action, which, he says, is according to
precedent and international law.

CESSATION OF FIGHTING IN TONQUIN. Paris, April 12.—Orders to cease hostilities were sent to Admiral Courbet and General de l'Isle on April 10. French troops are still embarking for

de l'Isie, in an order of the day to the French troops, attributes the recent affairs to the transfer of the command, in consequence of General Negrier's wound, to hands unprepared to undertake the charge, and expresses surprise that the enemy did not venture to pursue the French.

UNEMPLOYED WORKMEN IN HYDE PARK. LONDON, April 12.-Twenty thousand unemployed workmen met in Hyde Park to-day. Speeches were made from five platforms and resolutions were adopted asking the Government to reduce the working day to eight hours and to provide public works for the unemployed.

CORK, April 12.-At a mass meeting held here to-day resolutions were adopted declaring that the addresses presented to the Prince and Princess of Wales do not express the feelings of the people. Little en-thusiasm was manifested at the meeting.

Mallow, April 12.—Mr. O'Brien, M. P., Editor of The United Ireland, in an address to a meeting of Na-

NATIONALISTS AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

WEAK, BUT SUFFERING LITTLE PAIN.

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tionalists to-day, expressed his intention, upon the occasion of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales, of organizing a movement for the purpose of showing that the people disagreed with the way in which the English newspapers construed the effect of the visit. The meeting ground at the mention of Earl Spencer's name, and sang "God Save Ireland."

REPORTED SKIRMISH WITH RIEL'S MEN. EIGHTY MEN SAID TO HAVE BEEN KILLED-THE

SITUATION AT BATTLEFORD. WINNIPEG, April 12.-While no trustworthy information can be had to-night from the West, rumor has it that the 90th Battalion had a skirmish with Riel's party within thirty miles of Humboldt, and that eighty men were killed.
Dispatches just received, however, do not confirm the
statement. More troops go West to-morrow, and although this is Sunday, nothing can be seen on the streets

The news of a battle between the 90th Battalie and the half-breeds is not confirmed, but is still believed on the streets. It can be traced to no trustworthy source. All wires from the West are controlled by the Canadian Pacific Company, and telegrams from the seat of war are in-spected by the officers in command. Official messages are sent to the Government in cipher. Much uneasiness is felt here over the report, although the rumor is discredited by the authorities. Associated Press reporters are trying to verify the report or correct the

St. Paul, April 12.-A Winnipeg dispatch to The Globe says: The following dispatch has just been received from Battleford; "A courier scout just from Prince Albert reports seeing 300 Indiaus, many mounted, it a point of woods on the Swift Current trail, twenty

at a point of woods on the Swift Current trail, twenty miles south of here. He found large deposits of supplies on the Indian reserve. Everything is unchanged here; awaiting troops."

A Clark's Crossing dispatch of last night says: "The Battleford garrison can hold out till the arrival of troops, should the Fort Pitt Indians not reach there. The Indian programme is to take Fort Pitt and then concentrate for an attack on Battleford. The health of the garrison is fairly good. There is but little sickness; one death, a child, and two births having occurred since the people were shut in the barracks."

Hallean April 12 (Special).—The departure from Hali-

HALIFAX, April 12 (Special).—The departure from Halifax of the Battallon Volunteers for the seat of the North-west rebellion was an occasion unprecedented in the shed to the station preceded by four military bands. The stores were all closed and the streets lined with stores were all closed and the streets lined with people. Fully 10,000 people gathered at the depot and its approaches, and the troops had to fight their way through the crowd to the cars, inseed of marching five-abreast as ordered. The scene was indescribable. All the stations along the line were crowded with spectators. Hitherto there has been strong anti-Canadian feeling in Halifax, but the departure of the troops for the defence of the Canadian territory 4,000 miles distant makes men realize that Nova Scotia is inseparably a part of the Canadian Nation.

COWHIDING AN EXCISE COMMISSIONER.

THEIR HUSBANDS' AVENGERS. John V. Onderdonk, an Excise Commissioner for Rockland County, and formerly Editor of The Independent Advertiser, a weekly newspaper, published at Nyack, received a horsewhipping at the hands o two women, in the presence of a large crowd, yesterday. The women were accompanied by their husbands, and the whipping was administered as a retaliation for articles published in the newspaper which reflected upon themen. Mr. Onderdonk is one of the best known men in Rockland County. He built two brick blocks in Nyack and put up a dozen houses besides, a number of years ago, and was looked upon as an active man of affairs. his prominence has been due to the war which he has made on the liquor shops of the place. The Independent Advertiser was established to help him in this war, and it has been severe in its denunciation of many men. Mr. Onderdonk was elected two years ago as a "law and order" man. Last month he withdrew from the paper, leaving it in the hands of his son, M. F. Onderdonk, and Sydney E. Fordham.

For two years many of the cutting paragraphs in the newspaper have been directed against David Shakespear and William H. Harris, two police constables of Nyack. On Friday a communication in the paper charged Shakespear with drunkenness, neglect of daty and moral profligacy, and an editorial paragraph asked what credentials Harris brought that he should be appointed police con-

Mr. Onderdonk has a small reservoir in upper Main-st, inclosed in a shed. Yesterday morning it was rumored that the shed had been burned to the ground the night before. Mr. Onderdonk, who wh usually walks there on Sunday, went to ascertain
the truth of the rumor. While there about a hundred people came out of the village, among the
crowd being Shakespear. Harris and their wives,
Mrs. Harris approached Commissioner Onderdous,
produced a copy of the Advertiser, and pointing to
the obnoxious article, asked:

"Did you write this!"
Mr. Onderdonk's response intimated that it was
"none of her business." Mrs. Harris theo struck
him a blow with a stout horsewhip and Mrs. Shakespear joined in the attack with another whip and
the sarcastic query:

spear joined in the attack with another whip and the sarcastic query:

"How do you like our style?"

Mr. Onderdonk evidently did not like it at all, but threw up his hands and tried to protect himself from the fast and studging blows. The crowdhowled with glee and cried, "Drown him!" "Kill him!" "Throw him in the water!" "Iteak his miserable old skull," and uttered other ilerethreats. For a time his life seemed endangered. Finally, covered with blood, he said feebly: "Don't kill me. I wrote it. I will retract next week!" Then the furious women desisted and were accompanied by the rabble back to the village where the churchgoers wondered at the strange sight. This is evidently but the beginning of legal trouble, scandal and sensation.

and sonsation.

Mr. Onderdonk is seventy years old and was walking about the village at 5 p. m. He is a man of great grit and does not show that he was severely punished.

ARRESTING A POSTMASTER.

MERIDEN, Conn., April 12 (Special).-It is found by official investigation that Postmaster Cooke, at Unionville, is over \$4,000 short. He is under arrest and has confessed some strange business transactions. For about a year and half he had not been making any money about a year and half he had not been making any money in his drug store. He admitted that he had been paying his drug and other hills with Government funds. Carles I. Mason, of Union-ville, would get money orders from him in some neighboring office, without paying for them and bringing them back. The next day, Mason would collect those orders, Cooke charging the amount up to him. This was profitable for Mason. Cooke says that Mason now owes him over \$1,230 on these orders. Cooke's arrest occasioned much surprise. He is a man prominent in religious circles.

KILLED BY A ROILER EXPLOSION.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., April 12 (Special) .- At of four boilers exploded with terrific violence, blowing man, was instantly killed. His body, terribly mangled was found thirty yards away in the midst of rums, James Boyle, the assistant fireman, washally scalded by the steam and blown into a reservoir of water forty yards away. He was almost dead from drowning when discovered. He was removed to the Bethlehem Hos-pital and is said to be dying. McGilligan was twenty three years old and unmarried. The loss to the company is estimated at \$10,000.

Raleigh, April 12 (Special).—The coroner's investigation into the death of the Joyce family in Bun mbe County established the fact that each one was killed by a blow from an axe and that the house was burned to destroy all traces of the murders. The object was to obtain the money kept in the house by the old man Joyce. The amount is known to have exceeded \$7,000 in specie, besides paper mosey. Three strangers, apparently engaged in a fox hunt, who were at the hone on the morning before the tragedy, are suspected, and efforts are making to identify and arrest them.

FIVE MURDERS FOR A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS.

OPPOSING THE BATES BILL.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., April 12 (Special). -Thirty-seven members of the Pennsylvania State Legis lature have spent the last three days in visiting Bradford, Oil City, Titusville and Warren, the principal cities of the oil region, to get a knowledge of the views cities of the oil region, to get a knowledge of the views of the speculators, oil producers and refiners regarding the passage of the Bates bill, to be called up for reconsideration on Tuesday. This bill is framed, like the Vedder bill, to prohibit speculating in commodities, now before New-Yord Legislature, Committees from the different exchanges entertained them urging the unconditional defeat of the measure. The Senators and Representatives went this morning to Pittsburg. GEN. GRANT'S QUIET SUNDAY.

While General Grant was taking a nap in his chair by the bright wood-fire Saturday night, he was attacked at 11 o'clock by a violent spasmodic contraction in his throat. It began with coughing that was induced by the effort to dislodge some mucus that had become hardened at the back of his throat. It was not easily removed and the coughing brought on a paroxysm that closed up the throat and prevented the General from getting his breath. There were serious apprehensions that he would die from strangulation. The General's family were much alarmed and were all in the room with him, while measures were being used by Dr. Douglas to relieve the invalid. After ten minutes effort by the doctor the spasm was broken and the General sank exhausted from the violence of the attack into his chair. Happily the patient soon rallied from the shock, and recovered his strength partially. He was much depressed, however, and it was not until midnight that he fell asleep. The sleep did not last long, and at 1 a. m. the

General was awake and restless. He moved about in his chair and tried to get in a comfortable position but could not. He did not complain of any pain, but said that his throat felt thick and sore when he took a long breath. At 2 o'clock he was still awake, and was given some liquid food in the hope that it might induce slumber. It made change in his condition. Dr. Douglas hesitated to use an anodyne on account of its after effects. One dose of morphia had already been given a short time before the coughing began. The General only got short naps at long intervals until 4 o'clock, when, worn out by his restlessness, he fell into a quiet sleep that was disturbed but twice by a slight coughing. He awoke at 6 a. m., depressed by loss of sleep greatly. He said that he had not had a good night, and thought that he had less sleep than he really had secured. He did not ask for a cup of coffee, as he has done for the last two days, but after his throat was washed and dressed and the coffee was brought, he drank st, soon afterward taking some liquid food. Soo after 6 o'clock the following bulletin was issued: General Grant had, after 11 o'clock, a quiet night. A a.m. he fell into a natural slumber, from which he hista wakened. His pulse is 72; temperature normal voice strong.

J. H. Docoras, M. D.

It was reported upon good authority that General Grant was much worse than had been indicated by the bulletins on Saturday, and that he had an attack which was not reported. It was said that the attack of choking during the previous

might was one of the worst that the invalid has had, and came nearly ending his life. Dr. Douglas remained in the house yesterday morning and took what rest he could get until after the consultation, when he was relieved. At 9:30 a. m. Cyrus W. Field called and was told that the General had a fair night. He left a large bouquet of flowers. Thomas Rutter, who went

the General had a fair night. He left a large bouquet of flowers. Thomas Rutter, who went into the house at 10 a. m., reported that the General was sleeping, and that he had taken some nourishment. Dr. Newman called at 10:30 a. m., and was followed by Albert Hunson, who held an official position under General Grant in the Army of the Potomae. The latter reported that he had been told by a member of the family that the patient was not as well as he had been on Saturday, and appeared to be strong and weak at alternate intervals. Ulysses S. Grant, fr., went into the house at 11:16 o'clock. Dr. Newman came out of the house at 12 noon and walked toward Madison-ave. Heasaid:

"When I went to the house this morning I walked into the library where the General's family were sitting with Dr. Douglas, Mrs. Jesse Grant wast to the door leading to the General's room, and said: 'Father. Dr. Newman has come.' We were all that the library. His step was not as strong as it has been, but not as feeble as might be expected. He was lonely sitting in his room, while we were all chatting pleasantly, and had come to join us. He sat down near the library door for a moment, and then saying that the air felt cold got un and walked back to his easy chair. The General sits usually in his sleeping room near the front. He neses alarge chair in which he can recline and his favorite position is with his head thrown slightly back and to one side, with his bead thrown slightly back and to one side, with his bead thrown slightly back and to one side, with his bead thrown slightly back and to one side, with his bead thrown slightly back and to one side, with his bead thrown slightly back and to one side, with his bead thrown slightly back and to one side, with his bead thrown slightly back and to one side, with his bead thrown slightly back and to one side, with his bead thrown slightly back and to one side, with his bead thrown slightly back and to one side, with his bead thrown slightly back and to one side, with his bead thrown slightly bead a is timed obliquely so that he can look out of the window toward the Park. Its seems to be pleased with the life and action on the street, and has spoken in appreciative terms of the people who gather daily in the neighborhood to make inquiry concerning his condition.

"When the General's family are with him," con-

"when the General's family are with him," con-tinued Dr. Newman, "the conversation usually turns upon everyday topics, and they try to make everything bright and pleasant and divert his mind from his real condition, He, on his part, always tries to be bright and cheerful. on his part, always tries to be bright and cheerful. His mind is perfectly calm. He knows that the end is coming, and caimly sits awaiting death. He has no fear, and looks upon death as a mere change that happens, as ordained by the Creator, as a part of the grand scheme of creation. I have attended many cases of sickness, and generally the patients have some hope, and expect to recover as long as they are possessed of their reason. But in General Grant's case there is no hope. During the early part of his sickness, and after it had ocen determined that the disease would kill him, he was anxious to keep the knowledge of his real condition from his wife. Now, she and alt the other members of his family know his condition, and he has expressed a wish that Mrs. Grant shail be near him as much as possible. Yesterday, when she was in

bers of his family know his condition, and he has expressed a wish that Mrs. Grant shall be near him as much as possible. Yesterday, when she was in her room at the other end of the story in which his room is, he walked to her and held a long conversation before he went back to his room. Mrs. Grant does not obtrude her grief upon any one, and has made up her mind to meet the inevitable bravely. The other members of the family show the same disposition and all are ready for the great trial."

"Is the General ever delirious?"

"No, his condition could not be called delirium. He is confused and wanders in his statements when he awakes, at times. He is only dazed, and shows no signs of raying or violent demonstration. In the last twelve hours he has taken 8 minims of morphia. The General's condition is such that he must have the morphine, but the physicians are giving him as little as possible consistent with his comfort, so that his mind may not be affected. The family have received letters from Swedenborgians, Josepattes, Shakers, and other religious seets, who claim that the General has not been treated in accordance with scriptural teachings. They have expressed a desire to anothit the patient with oil, and to treat him by the laying on of hands, and various other methods. Many letters have come from soothsnyers and clairvoyants, explanatory of the General's dream, in which the figures 17 prominently appear. These figures have been constructed to mean that the General has 17 hours, or days, or months, or years to live. Some time ago an astrologer came to the horse and make reference to certain days in March upon which the General would be worse. His prediction proved to be true, with one exception. As he was so nearan astrologer came to the house and make reference to certain days in March upon which the General would be worse. His prediction proved to be true, with one exception. As he was so nearly correct, some interest is taken in the other part of his prediction, which was that if the General survived the attack of March 31, which was the worst one he had, he would live until September. If the General's life should be prolonged until the weather becomes warm and pleasant. Senator Ledand Stanford has offered to take him to California upon a special car, adapted to making a sick person as comfortable as if at home."

General W. B. Franklin called at 1 p. m. and was told by Jesse Grant that the General had been restless though he was then resting quietly. At 1:15 p. m. General C. H. T. Collis left his card. Mr. Moriarity, formerly a partner of Jesse Grant, called at 1:30 p. m., and saw the General. He noticed no particular change in his appearance, and thought he was no worse.

Dies Shrady, Sands and Barker came to the house at 2 p. m., and heid a consultation lasting fortyive minutes. At 3 p. m. Drs. Barker and Sands came from the house together. Dr. Barker said that the condition of the General's throat permitted a better examination than had been made for several days. The interation had not made much progress in the tast few days, though there had been a gradual increase during the past two weeks. The inflammation in the throat was not as angry as it has been.

"What is his general condition?" was saked.

weeks. The inflammation in the throat was not as angry as it has been.

"What is his general condition?" was asked.

"I think that he is somewhat better. It would require great improvement to make any decided change in his appearance. He is suffering from weakness and exhaustion, and it is this condition that gives rise to fear more than the ulceration in his throat."

been for several days, but an allowance must always

made for emergencies.

The following bulletin was issued at 3:15 p. m. I no following bulletin was issued at o.10 p. in.
General Grant has been very quiet since the fit of
coughing last night. He has taken his nourishment
regularly and well as usual. Pulse now 72; temperature
99. At the consultation just held Drs. Barker, Sands,
Schrady and Douglas were present.
J. H. Douglas, M. D.
George F. Schrady, M. D.

J. H. Douglas, M. D.

George F. Schrady, M. D.

Mr. Chaffee called at 3:15 p. m., and was followed in a few moments by Roscoe Couking. Mr. Conking reported that the General was quiet and that there was little visible chaage in his condition. General Fry went into the house at 4 p. m. and saw the invalid. He thought that the General appeared weaker than when he last saw him. Senator Stanford and wife called at 4:15 p. m., bringing a large bouquet, which they carried to the General's room. Mr. Stanford said that there was no change, and that what was meant by the General being better was that he was easier. He was growing weaker every day. At4:40 o'clock ex-Governor Dorsheimer and H. Victor Newcomb left their cards.

General Grant was most agreeably surprised a few days ago by receiving a check for over \$2,000 from a Western man. The sender borrowed \$2,000 from the General some years ago, and as nothing had been heard from him the General had come to the conclusion that the borrower was dead. The check was for \$2,000 with interest to date. The debtor was prompted to make a special effort to discharge this obligation in view of General Grant's illness and the results of his financial ventures.

Among the callers in the evening were Judge Dillon, Senator Chaftee, who remained three hours, Stephen B. Elkins, Clinton B. Fisk, Captain Emory

charge this obligation in view of General Grant's illness and the results of his financial ventures.

Among the callers in the evening were Judge Dillon, Senator Chaffee, who remained three hours, Steehen B. Elkins, Clinton B. Fisk, Captain Emory General Badeau, General Horace Porter and Edward F. Winslow. Colonel Frederick Grant was seen in the parior of his father's house at 9 o'clock and spoke as folows of the General's condition: "He has coughed a good deal during the day and has altogether had a bad day. Although the paroxysm of Saturday night has not recurred the General is very low, but I do not apprehend that the end will come to-night. Four days ago father walked without seeming difficulty from the front to the rear of the house, but each day since he has moved about less and yesterday when he walked to the rear of the house through the hall he stopped to rest before returning. To be size twice during yesterday afterneon he walked into his office and remained therean hour at one time and three quarters of an hour at another, conversing briefly with those who were near, but on one of these occasions he left his bedroom because the burning of the deodorizer irritated his throat. My father has not at any time been delirious in the sense of having impaired mental faculties but he has been much under the influence of morphia for a week and for twenty minutes or half an hour as the influence was passing off he would experience a dreamy semi-consciousness during which he might han often did minutes or half an hour as the influence was passing off he would experience a dreamy semi-considerable would experience a dreamy semi-considerable he half and often did recur in broken sentences to dreams that had been extremely vivid during the influence of the anodyne. A casual caller in the room might catch such disjointed atterances and regard them as an evidence of delirium, but those who were with him from the beginning of his awaking to the time the influence passed off entirely would be able to follow and fully understand the coatext and relation of his atterances. But before morphia was used father often talked in sleep or semi-consciousness. For instance, at one time he spoke in this way:

"General Wheat, which is your regiment? Where are your men?

"General Wheat, which is your regiment? Where are your men?"

"At that time father thought he was at the battle of Shiloh, for General Wheat was there and the General thought he was getting the forces into line again after they were driven back. This was before morphia was administered to a great extent, but since the anodyne has been used freely father has head similar illusions, but while recalling them during the dreamy daze of waking from sleep produced by morphia his recollection is not so prompt or vivid. An instance of this was the following: The influence of the opiate was passing oft on Friday or Saturday when he ejauclated: 'It's the strangest thing in the world-' and there stopped but at intervals he continued until he had thoroughly awakened with his mind as clear as a beli. Then he explained to me that he thought he was out in Indiana and was calling at the house of Thomas A. Hendricks. Then he began awaking and slowly recognized the furniture and fittings of his own house, which in his dream had appeared to be those of Mr. Hendricks's house."

To a gentleman who asked Colonel Grant if he could obtain his father's autograph for his the them.

those of Mr. Hendricks's house."

To a gentleman who asked Colonel Grant if he could obtain his father's autograph for hun the Colonel replied: "It is an unpossibility. I don't think father will ever sign his name again. He has been coughing all day and is growing weaker and weaker. Father never writes except when sitting at the desk in his office, and it is becoming more and more wearying for him to walk to and from adjoining rooms. I have at least five hundred pictures and albums waiting for father's antograph. There are addressed and stamped letters bearing requests enough to fill a dry-goods box."

GENERAL GRANT'S EARLY PATRIOTISM. A LETTER WRITTEN AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR

-PREDICTORS True RESPICT. St. Louis, April 12.-The following letter written

by General Grant from Galena to his father-in-law, Frederick Dent, then of St. Louis, has never be fore been published and is of special interest at the present time when the writer of it is the object of

F. 10.87.
An Sir: I have but very little time to write, but,
these exciling times we are very anxious to hear
you, and know of no other way but by writing first
on, I must make time.

from you, and know of no other way but by writing first to you, I must make time.

We get but little news by telegraph from St. Louis, but from all other points of the country we are hearing all the time. The times are indeed starting, but now is the time, particularly in the border slave States, for men to prove their love of country. I know it is hard for men to apparently work with the Republican party, but now all party distinctions should be lost sight of, and every true parties the formaintaining the integrity of the glorious old Stars and Stripes, the Constitution and the Union. The North is responding to the President's call in such a manner that the Rebeis may truly quake. Hell you there is no mistaking the feelings of the people. The Government can call into the field not only 75,000 troops, but ten or twenty times 75,000, if it should be necessary, and find the means of maintaining thom, too.

It is all a mistake about the Northern pocket being so sensitive. In times like the present, no people are more realy to give their own time, or of their alandant means. No impartial man can conceal from himself the fact that in all these troubles the Southerners have been the aggressors and the Administration has stood oursely on the defensive more on the

are more reasy. Impartial man can conceal from himself the fact that in all these troubles the Southerners have been the aggressors and the Administration has stood purely on the defensive, more on the defensive than sile would dared to have done but for her consciousness of strength and the certainty of right prevailing in the end. The news to-day is that Virginia has gone out of the Union. But for the influence she will have on the other border slave States, this is not much to be regretted. Her position, or rather that of Eastern Virginia, has been more reprehensible from the beginning than that of South Carolina. She should be made to bear a heavy portion of the burden of the war for her guilt.

In all this I can but see the doom of slavery. The North does not want, nor will they want, to interfere

In all this I can but see the doom of slavery. The North does not want, nor will they want, to interfere with the institution; but they will refuse for all time to give it protection unless the South shall return soon to their allegiance; and then, too, this disturbance will give such an impetus to the production of their staple, cotten, in other parts of the world that they can never recover the control of the market again for that commodity. This will reduce the rathe of the negroes, so much that they will never be worth fighting over again.

I have just received a letter from Fred [Frederick Dent, r.]. He breathes forth the most patriotic sentiments, le is for the old flag as long as there is a sentiments.

[r.] He breathes forth the most patriotic sentiments He is for the old flag as long as there is a Union of two states flighting under its banner, and when they dissolve he will go it alone. This is not his language, but it is the

WILKESBARRE, Penn., April 12.-J. Clarence Duffy, member of the Standard Opera Company, last week induced three young people to join the troupe. He returned vesterday from Binghamton and persuaded companied by a man named Morris Dougherty, and the tric emtarked on a Philadelphia and Reading train at the lower end of the town. On reaching the main depot, Miss Blackman was detected and taken home. Before a warrant could be precured for the arrest of Duffy, he, with Dougherty, had left the town.

PUNISHING HIMSELF FOR HIS CRIME. RALEIGH, April 12 (Special).-Peter Foust, who was charged with the murder of Pinkney Wheeler, United States Deputy Collector, in February, and was lischarged by the courts for want of evidence, hanged aimself at his home, in Randolph County. He is reported to have confessed the murder and to have killed himself secause of remorse.

SUICIDE AFTER ATTEMPTED MURDER NEWPORT, April 11 (Special),-Mrs. Frank week, and has for fully a year been considered slightly deranged, followed his assault on his sister-in-law by putting a builet through his own head, causing instant death. He was a sailmaker, age fifty-five.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF AN ACTRESS.

LYNCHBURG, Va., April 12.-Some weeks o John W. Irwin started a variety show and employed that gives rise to fear more than the ulceration in his throat."

"Is there any reason to fear a speedy fatal termination of the disease?"

"There are no indications other than there have under the condition of the disease of the disease of the proprietor, ran away with the actress and married her in Baltimore. The couple returned to this city several days ago and were recated with great kindness by the Irwin family. Last night the bride swallowed a quantity of white lead, and it is believed will dis. an actress, Lottie Lee, from Baltimore. Charles Irwin, a

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION REPUBLICAN. WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS THINKS IT A DISAPPOINT MENT TO THE DEMOCRATS.

[BY THEEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, April 12.-Respecting the interview published in yesterday's Star, William Waltes Pheips, to-day said that he had been "interviewed" without knowing it. Had he known it he would have refused, lest his views should be represented, with however little warrant, as shadowing those of Mr. Blaine As a matter of fact, he did not know that Mr. Blaine shared and fact. As a matter of fact, he did not know that Mr. Biaine shared any of them, except that he too thought well of Cleveland's administration and tendered bim his hearty good wishes for its continuance. Aside from that, Mr. Phelps saw no reason to regret that his private opinions had been unaffectedly given to the public. They seem to be candid and true, They were expressed by too many people of both parties, however, to be original. Certainly it was true that the Administration so far, was Certainly it was true that the Administration, so far, was a good one for the country.

publican Administration carrying on Republican policies, and retaining, to a great extent, Republican couldn't be a good Administration for the Democratic party; for here was the Republican party getting credit for all its measures, which were good, and the Democratic party getting discredit for many of its appointments which were bad. The Northern wing of the party clearly discredit for the country of the country approved of the fact that when so few changes were made Confederates profited largely by them. And no one doubted that it was a misfortune to appoint Confederates that never had been and never could be pardoned for breaking their oaths. Nor was it a good Administration for the Democratic party when it made it plain that the supreme requisite for high office was that the candidate had never rendered it any service; and that, solely on that account, gentlemen like Minister Phelps were appointed rather than gentlemen like Senator

Such management, however, made a good Administration for the "Independent party," for it gave all the rewards of public service to those who had never rendered wards of public service to those who had never rendered any—to that very small body of our fellow-citizens whose interest in political affairs was so slight that they had no strong party affiliations, or if they had them had never been willing to give their time or their money to the public service. In the rear of both parties, far from the dangers of the conjuict, this little band had always found its occupation in censuring the 10,000,000 of voters who had principles, and in one great party or the other had struggled for their supremacy. They thought that they had proved the superiority of their 300,000 voters when they had branded these 10,000,000 as "workers." To give recognition almost exclusively to these Democratic and Republican Muxwumps was a bid for the support of a small and uncertain minority that was certain to alienate a sure and large majority of regular

Washington, April 12 (Special).-The continued ill-health of First Assistant Postmaster-General Malcolm Hay has given rise to a report that he will soon stantine was backed for the place before by the Payne McLean-Randall-Scott influence, while the entire Pennsylvania delegation, except Randall and Scott, secretly supported ex-Congressman Mutchier, of Pennsylvania. Vilas was favorable to ex-Congressman Stephenson, of Illinois, and Whitney to ex-Congressman Smith, of New York. The President said that there would be "too much politics" in the Constantine appointment, but in-timated to Scott that he wished to appoint a Pennsylvania man. Mutchier was being trained by ex-Senator Wallace, between whom and Randall and Scott there is bitter autagonism. Scott suggested Hay less Mutchier should got the place, and pressed Hay so hard that he got it. It is now said, however, that Hay's appointment was merely to fill a gap until Constantine could be brought forward and appointed without drawing too much critteism.

ANOTHER ILLINOIS LEGISLATOR DEAD.

THE ASSEMBLY REDUCED TO A TIE VOTE-THE SENATE CONTEST AGAIN PUT OFF.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 12 .- J. Henry Shaw. Representative in the Assembly from Beards went to his room to call him. Receiving no answer he leoked over the transom and saw him lying as though who had been called, upon examination gave it as

makes the third death this session; something which never before occured.

It was anticipated that upon Senator Davis, from Greene County, assuming office, semething would be done in relation to the United States Senatorship question; but this unexpected occurrence will again throw it back for twenty days at least. What makes the stuation still worse is that it leaves the House a tie upon any question which will be construed into a party issue and thus retargls business.

Members are much disheartened. The Clerk of Cass County has been telegraphed of the occurrence, and the Governor will be requested to issue a writ for a new election to-morrow, which will doubtless be done, but the election cannot take place before twenty days after the call.

The appearance of the body when found indicated that

The appearance of the body when found indicated that Mr. Shaw died without a straighted. The control of the con

The appearance of the body when found indicated that Mr. Shaw died without a struggle. The Coroner held an inquest this afternoon, and the jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from causes unknown to them.

Both sides expected full houses at Springfield this week and both Logan and Morrison counted upon getting all the votes of their respective parties. MacMillan, it is understood, will vote for Logan, so as to give him an opportunity to get the one or two Democratic votes which his friends say will go to him when their votes would elect him. What Sittig will do, nebody knows; but it is generally believed that Logan will get 102 votes for several bealout next Thursday, and that if he does not get them it will be the fault of his own personal friends, who, for some reason, may be absent. Morrison's friends say that he will get 102 Democratic votes and that, if he does, and yet cannot be elected, he will gracefully retire and urge that a new caucus be called. Morrison is uneasy, afraid that he may be blamed should a Democrat not be elected Senator.

EATING ONCE A FORTNIGHT.

CAMDEN, April 12 (Special) .- At Shiloh, Cumberland County, N. J., on August 2, Mrs. Mary Cook began a voluntary fast. She was not well at the time, prove her health. At first she was somewhat weakened, but kept about her usual household duties, and at the end of two weeks was much improved, having meanwater twice a week. At the end of these two weeks she ate one meal of fee-cream and mint drops. This course she lins tollowed ever since, changing her diet a little but eating no oftener. She now cats apples and the like, when she takes her semi-monthly meals and continues in tolerably good health, doing her own housework, keeping in good spirits and losing little flesh.

ELOPEMENTS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, April 12 (Special) .- Richard M. Maxwell, of Braxton County, sold all his property, as far as possible, and departed, leaving his family in destitute circumstances. At Weston, a railroad town forty miles distant, he was joined by Mrs. Melvina Ware, the wife of a neighbor, who had gone there to meet him, and they at once started for the West. A. M. Moore, the postmaster at Independence, Preston County, eloped with Carrie Wright. The couple went to Oakland, Md. A telegram to arrest Moore was sent but was not delivered until the ceremony had been performed. The same day W. E. Conley, of Newburg, eloped with Ellie Buckalew, of Concord. They were also married at Oakland.

TRYING TO KILL HIS FATHER.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.-Julius Schmidt, age forty-three, who lives at No. 237 Marker-st., at-tempted to chastise his son, Ernest, age thirteen, when another son, Charles, aged fifteen, seized a hatchet and struck his father twice on the head with it, inflicting a compound fracture of the skull. Schmidt declares that the quarrel was instigated by his wife.

DROWNED IN A CANAL.

TRENTON, April 12 (Special).—John Arnett, of Tuckerton, Penn., fell into the canal last night. His body was recovered half an hour afterward.